

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

Extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal.—Proposals will be received at Covington, Fountain co., on Monday the 15th May next, for the construction of 40 miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal, below Lafayette. The letting includes four trunks, three large aqueducts, five feeders and dams, and a large amount of other heavy work.

The payments for this work will be made in cash and scrip, of the denomination of \$5 and upwards, which will be receivable for the lands voted by the state, under the grant of Congress, for the continuance of the canal west of the Tippecanoe. These lands amount to nearly 300,000 acres, said to be among the best in the state. They will be divided into first, second, and third rates, and offered at the minimum prices of \$10, \$20, and \$30, and \$2 per acre.

Any money received for these lands will be applied to the redemption of the scrip; but the state will not be responsible for its redemption in any other way.

The editor of the Covington People's Friend says, he has seen a specimen of this scrip, "and indeed the execution is splendid—the engraving very fine." Query,—Will the splendor of its execution make the scrip circulate better; or will not exalted people think there is too much outward show, which generally betokens emptiness and ostentation without? All is not roses that glitters.

CANAL MEETINGS.

A meeting of the citizens of Hamilton and Madison counties was held at Nashville on the 31st inst. to take into consideration the subject of the completion of the Central Canal north of Indianapolis. From the report read at the meeting, we learn that, from Indianapolis to the Broad Ripple, nine miles, the canal is completed; from thence to the Killbuck country, 40 miles, the work is partly done, but will require an outlay of \$650,000 to complete it. This amount the meeting thought might be raised.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the citizens of Marion, Hamilton, Boone, Madison, Grant, Miami, Wabash, Delaware, Huntington, Wells, and Allen counties, inviting them to send delegates to a convention to meet at Andersonstown on the 7th April next. [This work, and the Railroad from Muncietown to Fort Wayne could be accomplished, thus making this city the outlet for the produce of the centre of the state, we would not change location with any town in Indiana.]

The proceedings of the meeting in Nubia co. for the completion of the Erie and Michigan canal will be found in another column.

We should like to see our citizens take a little more interest in these matters than they do at present. Here are the citizens of the north and of the south offering their trade to us, and anxious, if possible, to open a communication with us. Can we do nothing to avail ourselves of their offers?

If the completion of the Northern Canal should be found impracticable, could not something be done to improve the roads leading from here to the north? If we had good roads, all the flour and grain, Elkhart, Lagrange, and the intervening counties, embracing a large body of the best wheat land in the Union, would be brought to Fort Wayne for shipment to the east. May we not reasonably expect that a large portion of the price of such produce would be invested in the purchase of goods at Fort Wayne? When our canal is completed to Lake Erie, which we have every reason to expect will be the case, the ensuing summer, goods may be brought here from New York at a less expense than they can be to Cincinnati. The number of teams that will be engaged in bringing produce would enable the citizens of the northern counties to transport their goods from Fort Wayne at a very trifling cost.

Some may perhaps smile at the idea of goods being sold in Fort Wayne at a lower rate than in Cincinnati; or think it visionary to talk about wholesale stores here supplying our northern neighbors with goods. We do not see any thing visionary in it: goods from New York for Cincinnati, after leaving the lake at Cleveland, are conveyed 310 miles on the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, thence reshipped and taken down the Ohio River to Cincinnati. Goods coming to Fort Wayne, will leave the lake boats at Toledo or Maumee, and then 120 or 130 miles canal navigation will bring them here. Any person may see at a glance that this must be the quickest and cheapest route; and if our neighbors come here to sell their produce, why should they go elsewhere to buy their goods? Depend upon it, as soon as our canal is fairly under way we shall witness a great revolution in business. It will not be long before some pushing, enterprising Eastern merchants will discover that this is the place to establish wholesale stores in, and that any amount of business may be done here, at a fair profit, by those who are able and willing to undertake it.

Let our own farmers bear this in mind:—while persons at a distance are seeking to reach here, they will always hereafter have a market at their own doors. Let those whose farms are cleared give more attention to the raising of wheat, which will always command cash and a fair price; those who live in the woods may find it profitable to get out staves, hoop-poles, timber, or lumber, for exportation. We shall have a sure market and good prices; and if we only try to turn every thing to account, and send off for sale every thing that will pay transportation, money will begin to come into the country again, and the complaints of hard times and scarcity of money will cease. Hitherto we have been sending all our money out of the county to buy provisions and goods, and selling nothing to bring it back. Need we wonder, that by always paying

money out and never taking any in, we have at length found the bottom of our pockets? Let us now try the other tack, and sell more than we buy—bring in more money than we pay out—and if times do not abound, and money become more plenty, we will acknowledge that we are no true prophet.

Another Melroe Affair.—On the 28th Feb. a person named John Sheridan Hogan was arrested in the neighborhood of Lockport, N. Y. charged with being concerned in the destruction of the Caroline. This arrest caused a prodigious excitement in Lockport. Hogan acknowledged that he was present at that transaction. He was clerk to the sheriff of Gore district, who was Lieut. Col. opposite Navy Island, in 1839; and made an affidavit which was produced at Melroe's trial, setting forth that he was in one of the boats engaged in the destruction of the Caroline.

He was taken before a justice in Lockport for examination; but next day, and before the examination was concluded, he was removed by a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged by Judge Ransom, on account of some defect in the warrant under which he was arrested.

The President transmitted a message to Congress, on hearing of this arrest, urging on that body the propriety and necessity of making provision by law for the removal of all such cases as involve national questions, from the statements to the Federal Judiciary. The message and a bill on the subject were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

New Hampshire.—Henry Hubbard, late U. S. Senator has been elected Governor of N. Hampshire, by the Democratic party.

Missouri Money. at the last accounts, was 30 per cent. discount in St. Louis, and the merchants were beginning to refuse shipments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Clyde (one of the Halifax and West India Packets) arrived at New York on Saturday, March 12th, from Halifax. She brings the cheering intelligence that the steamship Calcutta, (whose non-arrival for two weeks after she was expected, had caused serious apprehensions that she was lost) is safe.

It appears the Calcutta left England on the 4th Feb. She had a fair wind, and "walked the water" admirably, for the first fifteen days; but on the 7th, the wind chopped round, and blew very hard from the Westward. On the 8th the storm increased; continued on the 9th, and mixed to such a tremendous pitch on the 10th, that the fine stanchion bulwarks and iron-work were carried away, the fore-cabin filled with water, the passengers washed out—the hulling gutted—and the rudder sprung. Part of the after bulwarks, and the iron rail on the fore-cabin were twisted off—the wheel houses damaged, and the barboard paddle box particularly stove in.

In this dilemma, the ship was navigated by her sails, while they tried to secure the rudder with chains and bolts. The storm raged with fearful violence on the 11th; and at six o'clock on the evening of that day, the Captain and officers decided upon returning, and putting into Cork for repairs—the rudder being completely twisted and useless, and the sea running very high.

On the 17th, about midnight she arrived at Liverpool. The Acadia was got ready with the extraordinary dispatch of a day and a half, and left Liverpool with the mail and passengers of the Calcutta at three o'clock on Saturday the 19th.

The passengers bear testimony that the Calcutta is an excellent sea boat—that she rode through the gale like a duck; and they speak in high terms of the courageous and skilful conduct of Captain Loutherbourg, and the whole crew. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their high opinion.

The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, with the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton and suite on board, sailed from Portsmouth on the 14th of February, having it appears sailed over previous and put back.

Corn Laws.—The report of the Ministry—Sir Robert Peel's Policy, with reference to the Corn Law Question, has been favorably received by the House of Commons, by a clear majority of 123.

Sir Robert Peel has been true in effigy by a mob at Manchester, on account of his speech in favor of the new sliding scale.

The Duke of Buckingham has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Morpeth, who was up as the Liberal candidate for Parliament in the city of Dublin, has been defeated by Mr. Gregory, Conservative.

Dreadful accounts of shipwrecks had been reported in London, and the number of vessels reported in the last ship exceeds belief.

Parliament had assembled; the Queen delivered the Royal Speech in person. The speech does not allude to the questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain; indeed it is as evasive and unsatisfactory as such documents usually are.

The prince of Wales was christened on the 28th of January with great pomp and splendor. He was named Albert Edward, after his father and grandfather, the late Duke of Kent. The King of Prussia stood as god father for his young highness.

Great disappointment and dissatisfaction is expressed in all quarters at the measure proposed by ministers for modifying the corn laws. It is still intended to maintain a duty of from 25 to 50 cents per bushel, on

foreign grain. The general opinion is that the country has been shamefully trifled with. The English expedition up the Niger has failed; the unhealthiness of the climate was such, that most of the persons engaged in it died.

There are some accounts of fresh revolutionary movements in Spain and Portugal.

France has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the Five Powers for the suppression of the slave trade.

Accounts have been received of further successes against the Chinese.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Thursday, March 3.

The proceedings of the House to-day are of an immense and overwhelming importance. It will be the all-powerful House, on this 23d day of March—the day for terminating the short session of Congress—they had got so far in the public business, as to abolish the salaries of two or three lobbyists—who, during the session, sat on the steps of the House. After three months of readings, the only tangible and practical result in the cutting down of two clerks and two or three boys, who have been paid a dollar and a half a day for their services.

But leaving this, I wish to apprise you that the dominant party in Congress have one more card to play in their last card. They will terminate the present session of Congress without providing the means for the support of the Government. This is true—mark my words—it is the intention. I predict that Mr. Tyler will promptly call them together again and people may interfere if you could be here for a day or two, and walk in the Rotunda, among the strangers from every part of the country you would hear from them all—and most of them Whigs too—the deepest execrations against Congress. I have myself been startled at the manifestations of feelings that I have witnessed from the most respectable and responsible men. What is to be the end of it? I tell them men that the 28th Congress elected under a new appointment, will come here with a more patriotic spirit. But they say, they will have no more Congresses—no more elections. It is not hazardous to predict that one more Congress, like this will terminate the present form of this Government. This is my opinion; but I state it as the universal opinion among all men of intelligence and independence with whom I have had the opportunity to exchange opinions.

Monday March 7.

This is the commencement of the fourteenth week of the session, but yet the House has given no indication of a disposition to attend to important business. The one and all engrossing subject of the session was disposed of to-day—that is the report of the small joint committee. All the important resolutions—such as those relating to the stationery and printing—were either rejected or so framed as to increase instead of diminishing expensures. Every amendment offered, in the course of the session, which went in any real and substantial reform, was promptly rejected. The only resolutions adopted, go to diminish the number of clerks, messengers, pages, and not in accordance with the character of the present Congress, that they will adjourn—when they do adjourn—without providing means to meet the appropriations which they may make. There does not seem, at all events, to be any necessity for the continuance of the present session. The committee have all reported or have matured their business. It is for Congress to act. The appropriation bill and the tariff bill will be soon passed. No tariff bill will pass—certainly not one founded on Mr. Clay's propositions.

The suggestion that has been made at the north and simultaneously in different parts of the country, of the necessity of calling public meetings of citizens and demanding an adjournment of Congress, ought to be carried into effect. The complaints among the people are with good reason and increasing. Their dissatisfaction should receive some authoritative remedy, but even the most authoritative utterances of an extraordinary assembly, directed at a official house of legislation, party intrigue, &c., will keep Congress here till July. Half the Senators look forward to the Presidency and half the members are expecting to be Ambassadors, Secretaries, Collectors, District Attorneys, or something else; and the long session is the time to make the most of our situation.

Embarrassments of the Treasury.

A special message was received in the House, to-day, setting forth the condition of the Treasury—the impossibility of meeting the demands upon it—the pressing wants of the army and navy, &c., and suggests the necessity as the Chief of the Treasury will not only be anticipated the revenue and post-paying debts, of speedy provision by law for the extension and increase of the loan, or for authority to issue Treasury notes to the extent of the emergency. It appears from the tone and circumstances of this message, that the President and his Cabinet have become satisfied that Congress is disposed to delay the appropriation bills longer than the necessities of the public service will allow—and that they also have just ground for apprehending that they will terminate the session without making the necessary provision for the wants of the Government.

This House has given no attention to these subjects since the passage of the Treasury Note Bill—for the immediate relief of the Treasury—pay of the members &c. Every one has asked how the government was to get along, how its wheels were to be kept in motion? No plan has been presented in the House. But in the Senate, a body to which the subject of supplies does not properly belong—a plan has been offered by Mr. Clay, which cannot, however, be adopted—debated for a while, and then dropped. In the mean time, Congress has entered upon the fourteenth week of session. It is not surprising that, under such circumstances, the administration has become alarmed for the safety of the public interests, and that a special message has been sent to the House calling the attention of that body earnestly to this state of things. The message may, in fact, be considered as an appeal to the public.

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Embarrassments of the Treasury.

ERIE AND MICHIGAN CANAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Noble county, held at the Court House in the Town of Augusta in said county, on the 8th day of March 1842, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making arrangements for forming a company to prosecute the Erie and Michigan Canal.

On Motion, Vicent Lamo Day was called to the chair, and Westly White chosen secretary.

On Motion, Resolved that a Committee of three persons be appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed John Bowman Esq., Anson Greenman Esq., and Westly White, such Committee, who after a short retirement reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we view with deep concern the present embarrassments of the citizens of the north-eastern part of this State for want of a free Market for the products of the country; and that such embarrassments, can only be alleviated by a prosecution of the Erie and Michigan Canal, by private Companies.

Resolved therefore, that we deem it expedient, that a meeting of the Citizens of this and the adjoining Counties, and all others interested in said Canal be held at the Court House in the Town of Augusta in Noble county, on the 6th day of April next, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Company, to prosecute said work, and that the citizens of this and all other counties, who feel interested in the same, be invited to attend and participate in said meeting.

Resolved that a committee of five persons be appointed by the chairman, to correspond with the Citizens of this and other counties, and solicit their attendance at said meeting, and their co-operation in the work.

Which resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed William R. Mitchell Esq. Hon. David R. Herrmann, John Bowman Esq. Isaac P. Granin and Westly White, said Committee of correspondence.

On Motion Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Editors of the Northern Indiana, Gibson Democrat, Fort Wayne Sentinel, and Fort Wayne Times be requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

VINCENT LAMO DAY.

WESTLY WHITE Secy.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

It is observed that bids have lately been received at the Department which are irregular and void; addressed to the wrong office, not marked as mail proposals, and not sealed up in such manner as to prevent the time required by the law, and without the guarantee which the act of Congress requires. Therefore, the attention of all persons desirous to enter into the United States Mail service is specially invited to the advertisement for proposals to carry the mail in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, now published in the Washington Messenger, and for the respective States and Territories, in the Detroit Advertiser, the Niles Republican, the Indianapolis Journal, the Springfield Register, the Shawanese Republican, the Chicago American, the St. Louis Bulletin, the Palmyra Courier, the Jeffersonian Reporter, the Burlington Hawk Eye, the Iowa City Reporter, the Louisville Gazette, the Green River Gazette, the Nashville Union, the Knoxville Post, the Memphis Appeal, the Huntsville Democrat, the Montgomery Advertiser, the Tuscaloosa Independent Monitor, the Mobile Daily Ledger, the Natchez Free Trader, the Columbus Democrat, the Daily Springs Gazette, the New Orleans Morning Advertiser, the St. Francisville Democrat, and the Red River Free Press, and to be had printed in pamphlet form at the post office at the end of each route. The bid should be made in writing—it should specify the route distinctly as laid out and numbered in the advertisement—it should embrace but one route—it should give the bidder's name and residence, and where a company exists, the name of each member of the firm—it should state the sum by the annual amount—it should be accompanied by a guaranty executed by another person or persons, certified to be sufficient, and in the following form:

"I, the undersigned, guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ as accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next, with good and sufficient securities to perform the service proposed."

The bid should be sealed, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and the letter marked across its face "Mail Proposal." It should be sent in time to reach the General Post Office, or delivered to the First Assistant Postmaster General, before, or by 3 p. m. of the 14th April next.

An attentive examination, not only of the schedule of the route, and of arrivals and departures, but also of the notes at the end of the advertisement, is important to the bidder, to make him acquainted with the terms and conditions on which he will be received into the service, and will be held to the performance of his engagements to the United States.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Feb. 23 1842.

The Merchants vs. CLEVELAND.—We noticed some time since the charge of Mr. Wilm, in reply to Mr. Adams, of Mr. Clay being concerned in the murder of Mr. Clay. Henry Clay has come out with letters from Graves and others in reply. These letters certainly fix the charge upon him, notwithstanding they were intended to produce a counter effect. Mr. Wise has also

taken the same medium, the press, to prove what he before intimated; and he does it conclusively—publishing the very challenge drawn up by Henry Clay himself.

We advise Mr. Wise to keep his eyes closed, or he may follow the lamented Clay with much less ceremony than was used on the occasion of his murder.

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

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The proceedings of the meeting in Noble co. for the completion of the Erie and Michigan canal will be found in another column.

We should like to see our citizens take a little more interest in these matters than they do at present. Here are the citizens of the north and of the south offering their trade to us, and anxious, if possible, to open a communication with us. Can we do nothing to avail ourselves of their offers?

If the completion of the Northern Canal should be found impracticable, could not something be done to improve the roads leading from here to the north? If we had good roads, all the flour and grain Elkhart, Lagrange, and the intervening counties, embracing a large body of the best wheat land in the Union, would be brought to Fort Wayne for shipment to the east. May we not reasonably expect that a large portion of the price of such produce would be invested in the purchase of goods at Fort Wayne? When our canal is completed to Lake Erie, which we have every reason to expect will be the case the ensuing summer, goods may be brought here from New York at a less expense than they can to Cincinnati. The number of teams that will be engaged in bringing produce would enable the citizens of the northern counties to transport their goods from Fort Wayne at a very trifling cost.

Some may perhaps smile at the idea of goods ever being sold in Fort Wayne at a lower rate than in Cincinnati; or think it visionary to talk about wholesale stores here supplying our northern neighbors with goods. We do not see any thing visionary in it: goods from New York for Cincinnati, after leaving the lake at Cleveland, are conveyed 310 miles on the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, thence reshipped and taken down the Ohio River to Cincinnati. Goods coming to Fort Wayne, will leave the lake boats at Toledo or Maumee, and then 120 or 130 miles canal navigation will bring them here. Any person may see at a glance that this must be the quickest and cheapest route; and if our neighbors come here to sell their produce, why should they go elsewhere to buy their goods? Depend upon it, as soon as our canal is fairly under way we shall witness a great revolution in business. It will not be long before some pushing, enterprising Eastern merchants will discover that this is the place to establish wholesale stores in, and that any amount of business may be done here, at a fair profit, by those who are able and willing to undertake it.

Let our own farmers bear this in mind;—while persons at a distance are seeking to reach here, they will always hereafter have a market at their own doors. Let those whose farms are cleared give more attention to the raising of wheat, which will always command cash and a fair price; those who live in the woods may find it profitable to get out staves, hoop-poles, timber, or lumber, for exportation. We shall have a sure market and good prices; and if we only try to turn every thing to account, and send off for sale every thing that will pay transportation, money will begin to come into the country again, and the complaints of hard times and scarcity of money will cease. Hitherto we have been sending all our money out of the county to buy provisions and goods, and selling nothing to bring it back. Need we wonder, that by always paying

money out and never taking any in, we have at length found the bottom of our pockets? Let us now try the other tack, and sell more than we buy—bring in more money than we pay out—and if times do not mend, and money become more plenty, we will acknowledge that we are no true prophets.

Another McLeod Affair.—On the 28th Feb. a person named John Sheridan Hogan was arrested in the neighborhood of Lockport, N. Y. charged with being concerned in the destruction of the Caroline. This arrest caused a prodigious excitement in Lockport. Hogan acknowledged that he was present at that transaction. He was clerk to the sheriff of Gore district, who was Lieut. Col. opposite Navy Island, in 1838; and made an affidavit which was produced at McLeod's trial, setting forth that he was in one of the boats engaged in the destruction of the Caroline.

He was taken before a justice in Lockport for examination; but next day, and before the examination was concluded, he was removed by a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged by Judge Ransom, on account of some defect in the warrant under which he was arrested.

The President transmitted a message to Congress, on hearing of this arrest, urging on that body the propriety and necessity of making provision by law for the removal of all such cases as involve national questions, from the state courts to the Federal Judiciary. The message and a bill on the subject were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

New Hampshire.—Henry Hubbard, late U. S. Senator had been elected Governor of N. Hampshire, by the Democratic party.

Illinois Money. at the last accounts, was 60 per cent. discount in St. Louis, and the merchants were beginning to refuse Shawneetown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—The Royal Mail Steam packet Clyde (one of the Halifax and West India Packets) arrived at New York on Saturday, March 12th, from Halifax. She brings the cheering intelligence that the steam ship Caledonia, (whose non-arrival for two weeks after she was expected, had caused serious apprehensions that she was lost) is safe.

It appears the Caledonia left England on the 4th Feb. She had a fair wind, and "walked the water" admirably, for the first three days; but on the 7th, the wind chopped round, and blew very hard from the Westward. On the 8th the storm increased; continued on the 9th, and raised to such a tremendous pitch on the 10th, that the fore starboard bulwarks and ice-house were carried away, the fore cabin filled with water, the passengers washed out—the bedding saturated—and the rudder sprung! Part of the after bulwarks, and the iron rail on the taffail were twisted off—the wheel houses damaged, and the larboard paddle box partially stove in.

In this dilemma, the ship was navigated by her sails, while they tried to secure the rudder with chains and bolts. The storm raged with fearful violence on the 11th; and at six o'clock on the evening of that day, the Captain and officers decided upon returning, and putting into Cork for repairs—the rudder being completely twisted and useless, and the sea running very high.

On the 17th, about midnight she arrived at Liverpool. The Acadia was got ready with the extraordinary despatch of a day and a half, and left Liverpool with the mail and passengers of the Caledonia at three o'clock on Saturday the 19th.

The passengers bear testimony that the Caledonia is an excellent sea boat—that she rode through the gale like a duck; and they speak in high terms of the courageous and seaman like conduct of Captain Lott throughout the whole storm. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their high opinions.

The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, with the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton and suite on board, sailed from Portsmouth the 14th of February, having it appears sailed once previous and put back.

CORN LAWS!—TRIUMPH OF THE MINISTRY.—Sir Robert Peel's Policy, with reference to the Corn Law Question, has been favorably received by the House of Commons, by a clear majority of 123.

Sir Robert Peel has been burnt in effigy by a mob at Manchester, on account of his speech in favor of the new sliding scale.

The Duke of Buckingham has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Morpeth, who was up as the Liberal candidate for Parliament in the city of Dublin, has been defeated by Mr. Gregory, Conservative.

Dreadful accounts of shipwrecks had been received in London, and the number of vessels reported to be lost at sea exceeded belief.

Parliament had assembled, the Queen delivered the Royal speech in person. The speech does not allude to the questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain; indeed it is as meagre and unsatisfactory as such documents usually are.

The prince of Wales was christened on the 28th of January with great pomp and splendor. He was named Albert Edward, after his father and grandfather, the late Duke of Kent. The King of Prussia stood as god father for his young highness.

foreign grain. The general opinion is that the country has been shamefully trifled with.

The English expedition up the Niger has failed; the unhealthiness of the climate was such, that most of the persons engaged in it died.

There are some accounts of fresh revolutionary movements in Spain and Portugal.

France has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the Five Powers for the suppression of the slave trade.

Accounts have been received of further successes against the Chinese.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3. The proceedings of the House to-day are of an immense and overshadowing importance. What did the all-powerful House, on this 3d day of March—the day for terminating the short session of Congress—they had got so far in the public business, as to abolish the salaries of two or three little boys—who, during the session, act as pages to the House. After three months' proceedings, the only tangible and practical result is the cutting down of two clerks and two or three boys, who have been paid a dollar and a half a day for their services.

But leaving this, I wish to apprise you, that the dominant party in Congress have one more card to play; it is their last card. They venture every thing upon it. It is this: They will terminate the present session of Congress without providing the means for the support of the Government. This is true—mark my words—it is the intention. I predict that Mr. Tyler will promptly call them together again; and people may interpose a word or two in the matter.

If you could be here for a day or two, and walk in the Rotunda, among the strangers from every part of the country, you would hear from them all—and most of them Whigs too—the deepest execrations against Congress. I have myself been stilled at the manifestations of feelings that I have witnessed from the most respectable and responsible men. What is to be the end of it? Tell these men that the 28th Congress elected under a new apportionment, will come here with a more patriotic spirit—But they say, they will have no more Congresses—no more elections. It is not hazardous to predict that one more Congress, like this will terminate the present form of this Government. This is my opinion; but I state it as the universal opinion among all men of intelligence and independence with whom I have had the opportunity to exchange opinions.

MONDAY March 7.

This is the commencement of the fourteenth week of the session, but as yet, the House has given no indication of a disposition to attend to important business. The one and all engrossing subject of the session was disposed of to-day—that is the report of the small potato committee. All the important resolutions—such as those relating to the stationery and printing—were either rejected or so framed as to increase instead of diminishing expenses. Every amendment offered, in the course of the month's debate; which went to any real and substantial reform, was promptly rejected. The only resolutions adopted go to diminish the number of clerks, messengers, pages, &c., about the House. It is very probable and not inconsistent with the character of the present Congress, that they will adjourn—when they do adjourn—without providing means to meet the appropriations which they may make. There does not seem, at all events, to be any necessity for the continuance of the present session. The committee have all reported or have matured their business. It is for Congress to act. The apportionment bill and the appropriation bill may be soon passed. No tariff bill will pass—certainly not one founded on Mr. Clay's propositions.

The suggestion that has been made at the north and simultaneously in different parts of the country, of the necessity of calling public meetings of citizens and demanding an adjournment of Congress, ought to be carried into effect. The complaints among the people are wide spread and increasing. Their dissatisfaction should receive some authentic form; but even then it may not be heeded. The allusions of an extravagant poet, (extraneous considering the service rendered)—of official homage—of ambition—of party intrigue, &c., will keep Congress here till July. Half the Senators look forward to be Presidents and half the members are expecting to be Ambassadors, Secretaries, Collectors, District Attorneys or something else; and the long session is the time to make the most of their situations.

Embarrassments of the Treasury. A special message was received in the House, to-day, setting forth the condition of the Treasury—the impossibility of meeting the demands upon it—the pressing wants of the navy and army, &c., and suggests the necessity as the Exchequer Bill will not pass, and as the Government will have no means of anticipating the revenues or postponing debts, of speedily provision for law for the extension and increase of the loan, or for authority to issue Treasury notes to the extent of the emergency. It appears, from the tone and circumstances of this message, that the President and his Cabinet have become satisfied that Congress is disposed to delay the appropriation bills longer than the necessities of the public service will allow—and that they also have just ground for apprehending that they will terminate the session without making the necessary provision for the wants of the Government.

The House has given no attention to these subjects since the passage of the Treasury Bill—for the immediate relief of the Treasury—pay of the members &c. Every one has asked how the government is to get along, how its wheels were to be kept in motion? No plan has been presented in the House. But, in the Senate, a body to which the subject of supplies does not properly belong—a plan has been offered by Mr. Clay, which cannot, however, be adopted.—debated for a while, and then dropped.

In the mean time, Congress has entered upon the fourteenth week of its session. It is not surprising that, under such circumstances, the administration has become alarmed for the safety of the public interests, and that a special message has been sent to the House calling the attention of that body earnestly to this state of things. The Message may, in fact, be considered as an appeal to the public.

ERIE AND MICHIGAN CANAL MEETING!

At a meeting of the Citizens of Noble county, held at the Court House in the Town of Augusta in said county, on the 8th day of March 1842, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making arrangements for forming a company to prosecute the Erie and Michigan Canal.

On Motion, Vincent Lemo Esq. was called to the chair, and Westly White chosen secretary.

On Motion, Resolved that a Committee of three persons be appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed John Bowman Esq., Anson Greenman Esq., and Westly White, such Committee, who after a short retirement reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we view with deep concern the present embarrassments of the citizens of the north-eastern part of this State for want of some Market for the products of the country; and that such embarrassments, can only be alleviated by a prosecution of the Erie and Michigan Canal, by private Companies.

Resolved therefore, that we deem it expedient, that a meeting of the Citizens of this and the adjoining Counties, and all others interested in said Canal be held at the Court House in the Town of Augusta in Noble county, on the 5th day of April next, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Company, to prosecute said work, and that the citizens of this and all other counties, who feel interested in the same, be invited to attend and participate in said meeting.

Resolved that a committee of five persons be appointed by the chairman, to correspond with the Citizens of this and other counties, and solicit their attendance at said meeting, and their co-operation in the work.

Which resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed William B. Mitchell Esq. Hon. David B. Heriman, John Bowman Esq. Isaac P. Granis and Westly White, said Committee of correspondence.

On motion Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Editors of the Northern Indianaian, Goshen Democrat, Fort Wayne Sentinel, and Fort Wayne Times be requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
VINCENT LEMO CH.
WESTLY WHITE Secy.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

It is observed that bids have lately been received at the Department which are irregular and void; addressed to the wrong officers, not marked as mail proposals, and no cessantly opened in such cases before the time contemplated by the law; and without the guarantees which the act of Congress requires. Therefore, the attention of all persons disposed to enter into the United States Mail service is specially invited to the advertisement for proposals to carry the mail in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, now published in the Washington Madisonian; and for the respective States and Territories, in the Detroit Advertiser, the Niles Republican, the Indianapolis Journal, the Republican Banner, the Wabash Courier; the Springfield Register, the Shawneetown Republican, the Chicago American; the St. Louis Bulletin, the Palmyra Courier, the Jeffersonian Reporter; the Burlington Hawk Eye, the Iowa City Reporter; the Milwaukee Sentinel, the Madison Inquirer, the Lexington Observer and Reporter, the Louisville Gazette, the Green River Gazette; the Nashville Union, the Knoxville Post, the Memphis Appeal; the Huntsville Democrat, the Montgomery Advertiser, the Tuscaloosa Independent Monitor, the Mobile Daily Ledger; the Natchez Free Trader, the Columbus Democrat, the Holly Springs Gazette; the New Orleans Morning Advertiser, the St. Francisville Democrat, and the Red River Whig, and to be found printed in pamphlet form at the post office at the end of each route. The bid should be made in writing—it should specify the route distinctly as laid out and numbered in the advertisement—it should embrace both one route—it should give the bidder's name and residence, and where a company offers, the name of each member of the firm—it should state the sum by the annual amount—it should be accompanied by a guaranty executed by another person or persons, certified to be sufficient, and in the following form: "The undersigned, guarantees that, if his bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next, with good and sufficient securities to perform the service proposed."

The bid should be sealed, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and the letter marked across its face "Mail Proposal." It should be sent in time to reach the General Post Office, or delivered to the First Assistant Postmaster General before, or by 3 p. m. of the 14th April next.

An attentive examination, not only of the schedule of the route, and of arrivals and departures, but also of the notes at the end of the advertisement, is important to the bidder, to make him acquainted with the terms and conditions on which he will be required to perform the service, and he will be held to the performance of his engagements to the United States.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.
Post Office Department, Feb. 23 1842.

THE MURDERERS OF CILLEY.—We noticed some time since the charge of Mr. Wise, in reply to Mr. Adams, of Mr. Clay being concerned in the murder of Mr. Cilley. Henry Clay has come out with letters from Graves and others in reply. These letters certainly fix the charge upon him, notwithstanding they were intended to produce a counter effect. Mr. Wise has also

taken the same medium, the press, to prove what he before intimated; and he does it conclusively—publishing the very challenge drawn up by Henry Clay himself.

We advise Mr. Wise to keep his eyes skinned, or he may follow the lamented Cilley with much less ceremony than was used on the occasion of his murder.

State Sentinel.

GETTING RICH.—Had the Land Distribution Bill been in operation in 1841, the portion allotted to Indiana would have been \$34,863, or about twenty five cents to every family in the State. As an offset to this gratuity, every body sees, at a glance, it is extremely liberal, Mr. Clay proposes a tax of thirty per cent., upon Tea and Coffee, which will amount, in most families, to Five Dollars each, per annum. The question is, gentlemen, how long it will take Indiana to make her "farnal" fortune at this rate; and further, how soon will this donation pay up the public debt? By the way, if the Government needs the two shillings coming to us, they can keep it, and be hanged to them!

Goshen Democrat.

Why don't the whigs relieve the Treasury by repealing the Distribution Bill and cutting down the expenditures? Because they want the Land Money to sustain speculations in state stock and set on foot new schemes of internal improvement, and they want to increase the duties on goods to enrich manufacturing capitalists.

At last, it comes chiefly out of the profit of the Farmer, Planter, Mechanic and laborer; it is taking a part of their crops—a part of their earnings—not for government purposes, but for private ends.

We deplore that the President has not the firmness to recommend the repeal of the Distribution Bill, as one means of relieving the Treasury and avoiding Loans and Taxation.—Union Democrat.

GOING AHEAD RAPIDLY. It will be seen by the Congressional record of Tuesday last that our whig administration is running out of money again, and want three millions and a quarter of dollars to keep the wheels in motion until July next!

The expenditures of the present quarter are to be not much over nine millions and a half or at the rate of something more than thirty eight millions a year!

Isn't this retrenchment?
But this is not all. An additional loan is suggested to take up the Treasury Notes about at the end of the year, the amount of which will exceed eight millions of dollars. This will make the permanent debt over twenty millions.

Huzza for Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
Union Democrat

FLUNDERING THE PEOPLE.

The Cincinnati Microscope makes the following expose of the manner in which the Brokers of that city manage to fleece the people.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.—We have obtained by a peculiar and highly respectable manner, known only to ourselves, that the brokers have divided off the State of Indiana into districts so as not to interfere with each other in the game now playing with regard to the currency of that state, which every body known has been considered by our citizens as the safest and best we had.

This preconcerted game commenced by buying up fifty dollar notes of Indiana scrip which always have been at a discount of 50 per cent., and taking them to the collectors of the State revenue, and exchanging them for five dollars. These five dollars were brought to this city and immediately paid out at par. Here was a per cent made, say as high as fifty. As soon as this was done a rumor prejudicial to the scrip was immediately circulated by these same men over our city, and the consequence was, they fell to 20 and 25 per cent, below par in one day. Now what do they but purchase up the money they brought in the day before, and return to Indiana, exchange it for par funds Even up!

That the people may see more clearly how this was done, we will state that the collectors of revenue in Indiana can pay the same in fifties, or in five scrip at par, and that they often have other money in their hands, such as Kentucky or State Bank. The brokers go to them, and make the exchanges at pleasure, being divided off into districts and not interfering with each other.

Thus the people have the details of a systematic action, amounting to direct robbery of almost every man in the community! There is no alternative left for us but to set our faces against every species of paper but the specie paying banks, and then our currency will be good, and gold and silver will become plenty, for the business of the people will be done with good money as soon as bad is driven from circulation, and not before.

VIRGINIA.—The consequence of the two branches of the Legislature of Virginia having voted a number of times in succession, on Friday and Saturday last, for Governor of the State for the ensuing year, without making an election, and the Senate adjourning without any understanding with the other House, is, that the election goes on to next year, unless (which is said to be improbable) another joint order should be made during the present session for going into an election. Virginia is therefore without a Governor. According, however, to the provision of her Constitution for such a contingency, the oldest Councillor of State becomes Acting Governor for the year. The gentleman upon whom that trust now devolves is John M. Gregory, Esq.—Nat. Int.

LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.

The members of the Legislature and invited guests to the number of about 300, with Gov. Davis at their head, started yesterday morning at 7 o'clock on the Western Rail Road, in a long train, including the usual Worcester train, drawn by two engines, to visit Springfield, on an invitation there to meet the Governor and Legislature of New York. The Boston train arrived at a quarter before 1, and the train from Albany with about 200 accompanied by Gov. Seward arrived at half past 1.

The two parties then proceeded to the Town Hall and set down to a collation which had been provided for the occasion. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. presided. Speeches were made at the table by Mr. Quincy, Samuel H. Walley, Esq., Gen. Root and others. At the appointed hour the two parties set out on their return. About 50 of the gentlemen from Albany came on to Boston, and probably an equal number of the Massachusetts members proceeded to

Albany, who will return at their leisure tomorrow or next week. The train arrived here at a quarter before 10. The regular Albany train with the mail had previously arrived, at the usual hour, half past 6.

Boston Transcript.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

PASSAGE OF THE RESUMPTION BILL.—We have letters from Annapolis this morning, advising us of the passage by the House, of the resumption bill reported by the Committee of Conference. Before the passage of the bill two amendments were adopted—one limiting the time in which the Banks may issue small notes to the 1st of November next—the other requiring the small notes to be redeemable in specie as soon as issued.

The principal provisions of the bill, as passed by the House, are as follows: The Banks of Maryland are to resume the payment of specie for all their liabilities on the 1st of May next.

They are authorized to issue till the first of November next, notes below the denomination of five dollars, but not less than one dollar, to the amount of five per cent. of their respective capitals.

There is also a provision authorizing the issue of a writ of scire facias against any bank that may after the first of May suspend specie payments.

LAKE CLEAR OF ICE.—The Buff. Com. Adv., of the 5th inst., says: "The canal harbor, lake and river, now present no obstacles to a free navigation, the ice having all disappeared down the Niagara last night. Steam communication with the west may now be commenced without apprehensions of any further interruption. The Capt. Scott, has already made one trip to Buffalo, and back, this season, and the Great Western, left Cleveland several days since for Buffalo.—Maumee River Times.

Navigation resumed on the Wabash and Erie Canal.—The canal boat General Hunt, left this place yesterday, for Providence, loaded with passengers and freight. The Indiana, left the day before for the same place. So, "navigation is resumed on the Wabash and Erie Canal"—pass the word "along the whole line!" Hailo! there ye Hoosiers! what ye 'bout at the other end.—Maumee River Times.

Asket Horse is soon carried.—Brother Smith, you need not make such a blow in your Maumee Times, about resuming navigation on your 15 or 20 miles of canal. We shall be ready with 150 or 200 miles next week—we might have resumed a month ago, but we waited to patch up a bit of a break in our bank—not the state bank, mind; but our canal bank. If your enterprising state ever finish her part of the work, you will find the Hoosiers "at the other end" ready to meet you half way, in a celebration; or may be we'll just come the whole distance, and see you at your own end of the diggings; take a state at your steam-boats, and your ships, and your schooners, and see if they're equal to our pirates and flat-boats. We give you timely notice, so that you may be provided.

STATE OF TRADE. The ice has entirely disappeared from the lake and harbor, and some of the smaller class of vessels are making trips between points at the west end of the lake. This has given our seamen a fresh impulse to prepare and fit out their respective crafts. The various steamers in port are in the hands of the engineers and artisans who seem to vie with each other in rendering their vessels secure and worthy of patronage. From the activity prevailing among this class of operatives, it is evident that a large amount of money will be expended this spring in fitting out and remodeling those vessels which are to run in consolidation the ensuing season.

Great improvements are annually taking place in every department of mechanics, and none more important than in the "rig out" and general arrangement of steamboat machinery. To keep pace with this improvement, a continual watchfulness and outlay is necessary, and hence the present activity in this department.

Nothing definite has transpired in regard to the rules and rates which are to govern the lake consolidation, but we learn a considerable reduction will be made in the price of passage, making it \$4 to Cleveland and \$6 to Detroit. Whether this reduction will extend to the upper lakes or not, we are not informed. The tariff of freights will probably remain as last season.

In due time we will give in detail, a table, embracing the various rates of freight and passage.—Buff. Pat. and Jour.

A son of the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been arrested at Albany, for forgeries over a thousand dollars, committed on his own father; the proprietors of the City Hotel, and a broker in Broadway, New York, being his victims.

From the N. O. Picayune.

FIRE!—FRIGHTFUL AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT!—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three story brick block on the corner of Front Levee and Benjamin streets belonging to Peters and Millard and Mr. Sewell. The fire originated in the north end in the room occupied by Miguel Coulon, as a cabaret and dancing house, destroying the third and the adjoining building, and partly destroying the third. Loss \$7,000—partly insured in the Merchants' Insurance office.

A most frightful accident and miraculous escape took place at this fire, rendered doubly remarkable by the fact that the object of the fire had been married only a few hours before the fire broke out, and sprang from his bridal bed, at the wild sound of midnight alarm. His name is Charles Johnson, a member of Engine No. 1. He fell from the roof of one of the buildings, through the joints of the third story, and caught on the joints of the second story, in the midst of the flame and dense smoke, but was fortunately rescued, and we are informed is in a fair way to recover. The roof was damp, and he slipped falling rapidly over the eave, and disappearing among the flames and smoke of the building already in ruins. The frightful fact was passed about like electricity among his brave companions, who rushed desperately into the burning house, and as providence directed, found and rescued their helpless friend. He was hanging senseless across a burnt beam, his limbs dangling in the smoke. His clothes being

saturated with water, partially protected him from the fire; and as his coat was torn, it is supposed that he was caught by something which broke his fall, and probably preserved his life.

From the N. O. Bee, Feb. 21.

TERRIFIC STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE!

The steam towboat Mohican, Captain Heaton, on Saturday evening last, the 19th inst., while engaged, with the towboat Star, in towing the British ship Ed. Thorn, (inward bound,) across the Bar, burst all her boilers, by which we regret to add, that from twelve to fourteen lives were lost, among whom are the two engineers, two firemen and three deck hands. Lieutenant Bukup, one of the Revenue officers at the Balise, was blown from the boat on board of the Star and killed on the spot. The mate of the Ed. Thorn was killed by the explosion, and the captain is dangerously wounded. The latter, and Capt. Heaton, who is likewise badly hurt, were brought to the city yesterday on board of the Star, and medical aid was immediately procured to render them every possible assistance.

Capt. Heaton, of the Star, (a brother of the commander of the Mohican,) did every thing in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and with a promptitude worthy of credit, returned forthwith to the city with a view of securing immediate remedies for their recovery.

The Mohican caught fire immediately after the explosion, and was entirely consumed. The deficiency of water in the boilers is said to have been the origin of this afflicting accident.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY U. S. SUPREME COURT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives a report of the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court in a case, where a person was indicted in Pennsylvania for taking back a runaway slave into Maryland, contrary to the statutes of the former state. By the following extracts it will be seen that the states have no right to interfere in the matter, either by granting the slave a trial by jury or otherwise; it is a subject placed beyond their jurisdiction by the Constitution, and vested exclusively in Congress:

A question of vital importance was settled in the Supreme Court to-day, no less than the unconstitutionality of the laws of the free States, by which fugitive slaves are secured the right of trial by jury. Judges were unanimous in the opinion that all such laws are unconstitutional and void, though the decision was confined to the case under consideration. Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court in an elaborate and very ably argued paper.

The opinion of the Court is, that Congress, under the Constitution, has the exclusive right to legislate upon this matter, the concurrent power of the State Legislatures being suspended, except the right to enact auxiliary laws to assist in carrying the intent of

FASHIONABLE
Millinery Establishment,
MRS. PAUL
The subscriber respectfully informs the ladies of Fort Wayne, that she has commenced the millinery business at the corner of M. B. H. Tower, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, where she will be happy to wait on all ladies who may call, and will execute all orders in the newest and most fashionable style.
Mrs. P. having a Patent Bonnet Block (the only one of the kind in the West), will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.
Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 397

Cabinet and Chair Making.
B. H. TOWER informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs are made to order, and made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand all kinds of Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, and all kinds of Cabinetry, and is prepared to execute all orders in the most perfect manner.
B. H. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his warehouse, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1739

Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.
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March 26, 1842. GEORGE BUCHANAN. 391

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The lease to run for thirty years. The position of the mill, description of the wheel and quantity of ground to be milled, will be determined by the undersigned hereafter. The rent for one power to commence on the 1st day of May, 1843; and of the other two on the 1st day of November, 1843.
A copy of the contract to be entered into, will be exhibited on the day of letting and all necessary information given by the undersigned.
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That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the United States since 1837, no intelligent man doubts. Successful disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1839. In instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be generally read and understood.
We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand the application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Digest. On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance from the evidence therein embraced, but to present it as precisely as possible.
We shall endeavor to avail ourselves of further evidence not yet published but known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.
These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our design to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 30 regular numbers of the *Expositor*, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.
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The number of the *Expositor* containing it will be furnished at \$1.50 per copy, and twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.
They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or free.
Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.
March 7th 1842. AMOS KENDALL.

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Going! Going! Gone!!!
THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and have prepared a list of the names of the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.
All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.
EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. STEVENS.
Feb. 10th 1842.

"On his own Hook."
ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindeberg's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COOPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.
All kinds of country produce, paper, rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no trust.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Extra State Sentinel.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!
SINCE the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we have accumulated a vast amount of facts and information relative to the past management of our State Affairs, which it is of the greatest importance that the People should be put in possession of, so that they may act understandingly in the future. Hereafter, and pass such judgements as they will not have occasion to regret or to set aside.
These facts and this information, we shall take the earliest opportunity to spread before the People in the columns of our Weekly paper, "The Indiana State Sentinel," but being edited, by the deplorable and burdened condition of the People, that many will feel themselves unable to subscribe for that paper low as its price, we have determined to make up an extra column, and issue a sheet, one half its size, and twice the size of our Daily paper, to be entitled
"EXTRA STATE SENTINEL."
This Extra paper will come within the means of even the poorest man in the State, who is as much, if not more interested in a virtuous and honest administration of public affairs as the richest. Its prime object will be to submit to the People candidly and fearlessly, every fact relative to State policy, and to the management of the acts of the present Legislature—to publish the disclosures, in relation to our financial affairs, made before the Legislative Committee of Investigation—and, if possible, to bring about an honest reformation in every department of the State Government.
This Extra paper will contain concise information in relation to general politics, and discuss the question of a Protective Tariff, which is now beginning to be agitated, all over the country, by a secret understanding among the Whig Politicians, for the benefit of Mr. CLAY. It will oppose TAXATION of all sorts, whether in the form of a tariff, or in any other manner, as the rich, or that of a National Bank, which plunders the masses for the benefit of the few; and in short, will oppose any amount direct or indirect, taken from the pockets of the People, or the labor or resources of the country, for the purpose of maintaining the idle, and necessary expenses of a trivial administration of public affairs.
The "Extra" will not be prostituted into a mere electronic engine for the purpose of putting certain men out of office and putting others in their places; it will advocate no "change" but such as is believed to be in the interests of the People; and it will endeavor to inculcate such just principles of political economy, as will be of permanent benefit to the People, and induce them to demand of their public servants, whether they may be, their own or the State's, that they will be their own and the State's.
The "EXTRA STATE SENTINEL" will be commenced about the middle of March next, and will be continued six months, it will be printed on a medium sized sheet, and will be published once a week, during the term, at the following rates, payable, in all cases, in advance.
One copy, 6 months 50 cts.
Two copies, " " 1.00
Twelve copies, " " 5.00 (to be sent by mail, and to all parts of the country)
Twenty-five copies, " " 10.00 (at once)
At these prices we believe the Extra will be acknowledged to be the cheapest paper ever published in this State.
The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel will be continued regularly, as heretofore, and will contain more, and a greater variety of political and miscellaneous matter, than any other newspaper in this State, without exception. Price Two Dollars a year; one dollar for six months.
—Always in Advance.
The Extra will be sent in exchange to every newspaper in this State that will give this notice a few publications, and the favor will be gratefully reciprocated in any other way that offers.
G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.
(Names should be sent in as early as possible, as the edition of the Extra will be limited to the probable demand.)

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.
THE undersigned, having entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep out a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.
Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning out at their shop.
JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN MILLER.
Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which will be paid.
TAYLOR & HUBBELL.
March 4, '42. 36

Bankruptcy Notice.
HENRY COOPER, respectfully informs the public, that he has recently received the forms, and regulations adopted by the judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Indiana in cases of Bankruptcy, and will attend and practice in said Court in such cases when employed.
Fort Wayne, March 4th 1842. 36 4w

Beaver Cloth.
A superb article of blue black wool dyed Beaver, for sale low.
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Blanks! Blanks! BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages; Marriage Licences.
JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS. CIRCUIT COURT BLANKS, &c.
For sale at this Office.
Fort Wayne, March 4, 1842. 6c

HORSE BILLS
(with a splendid engraving) neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms, at the Sentinel office.
Fort Wayne, March 4, 1842. 6c

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Sutherland, dec'd., will present them to the undersigned, or to H. Cooper, her Attorney, on or before the next term of the Probate Court.
LAURA SUTHERFIELD, Adm'x.
Of the estate of Wm. Sutherland.
Feb. 18, 1842. 31

St. Joseph Iron Works,
MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA.
THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and dispatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested in their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at low prices.
The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.
Also—Bark Mill, Potash Kettles, &c.
Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

Butter.
A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Feb. 9, 1842. 1c

WANTED.
WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 28, '41. 27c

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.
THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will suit them to their comfort.
His bar is furnished with excellent liquors. His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
PETER TIMMONS.
Feb. 4, 1842. 32d

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved, mutual consent. The affairs of said partnership will be tried by Morgan Lewis.
MORGAN LEWIS.
ISAAC MARSH.
February 5th, 4. 32

LAW NOTICE.
WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counselor at law, will practice in all the counties comprising the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis. He has also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankruptcy law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st. north of the Bank.
Dec. 29, 1841. 27c

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
WM. DALMAN,
INFORMS his friends and the public, generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the South side of Columbia street, a few doors east of M. Helekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present times.
He has also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankruptcy law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st. north of the Bank.
Dec. 29, 1841. 3m

CLOTHING.
READY made clothing: coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!
At the Western Cash Store.
The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltries.
The Assortment Consists in part of
Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, in visible-green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths, cassimeres, satinets, hard-times, &c. &c.
DRESS-FROCKS & OVERCOATS;
Also, White, Green and red PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mack-Flannels, FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING, &c.
Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satins, satin striped Merino, and Alpaca cloth Mous-de-laines, chintz, fancy, blue and mourning calicoes.
PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED **MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,**
Bishop Lawns, linen bobinets, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions, ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Silk, Merino, and Cholly Shawls and handkerchiefs: Veils, Scarfs, and Belts.
Kid, pic nic, and plain silk gloves and mitts: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.
Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed.
Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings of various qualities. Fur Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Great Falls and Chicopee sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn, wicking, batting and wadding.
Carpet-warp of assorted colors.
Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log chains, HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.
Axes, Chisels, Gages, Augurs, Gimlets, and brace-bits, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches; Butts and screws, **JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS.**
KNIVES & FORKS.
Britannia Tea pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.
FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGAR.
Rice, pepper and pimento; Young Hyson,

